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1	UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
2	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
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4	In the Matter of:
5	LEHMAN BROTHERS HOLDINGS INC., CASE NO. 08-13555-scc
6	Debtor.
7	x
8	United States Bankruptcy Court
9	One Bowling Green
10	New York, New York
11	
12	July 6, 2017
13	9:02 AM
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21	BEFORE:
22	HON. SHELLEY C. CHAPMAN
23	U.S. BANKRUPTCY JUDGE
24	
25	ECRO - MATTHEW

Page 2 Hearing re: Doc #55232 Motion of Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. for Entry of Order (A) Approving RMBS Settlement Agreement, (B) Making Certain Required Findings Regarding Decision of RMBS Trustees and LBHI Debtors to Enter into RMBS Settlement Agreement, (C) Scheduling Estimation Proceeding to Determine RMBS Claims and Approving Related Procedures Regarding Conduct of Hearing, and (D) Granting Related Relief (related document(s) 55154, 55096) Transcribed by: Dawn South

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Page 7 1 PROCEEDINGS 2 THE COURT: Good morning. Please have a seat. 3 Good morning everyone. 4 (A chorus of good morning) 5 THE COURT: So we are still set up in trial mode 6 with the podium tilted, so probably be best if you speak 7 from counsel table. 8 MR. COSENZA: Sure. 9 THE COURT: All right? Mr. Cosenza, how are you? MR. COSENZA: Good morning, Your Honor. Todd 10 11 Cosenza from Willkie Farr & Gallagher for the plan 12 administrator, Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. 13 We are here before Your Honor on the plan 14 administrator's motion for entry of an order approving the 15 RMBS settlement agreement to resolve the RMBS claims the 16 trustee submitted through the protocol. 17 For background, Your Honor, I can give some 18 background if you want me to speed things up let me know, I 19 just want to -- we'll go through it in various situations. 20 THE COURT: I know that you know that I'm familiar 21 with the background. 22 MR. COSENZA: Yes. 23 THE COURT: But I think for the purposes of the 24 record --25 MR. COSENZA: Sure.

THE COURT: -- it would be useful for you to give some background.

MR. COSENZA: For background on November 30th,

2016 the plan administrator entered into an earlier version

of the settlement agreement now before the Court with

certain institutional investors, who are represented by

Mr. Madden, and presented that agreement to the trustees for

their consideration.

Thereafter the plan administrator, the trustees, and the institutional ambassadors engaged in negotiations regarding the terms of the proposed settlement.

On March 17th Lehman and the institutional investors entered into a modified version of the settlement agreement and presented the revised version of the agreement to the trustees.

On March 22nd the plan administrator moved for an entry of an order scheduling today's hearing and approving notice proceedings with respect to this hearing.

The Court approved that motion on April 6th and the plan administrator and trustees thereafter provided extensive notice of today's hearing in accordance with the scheduling order.

That notice included on April 27th the plan administrator filing the 9019 motion before the Court seeking approval of the settlement agreement.

Page 9 1 A handful of objections were filed, Your Honor, 2 and I'll --3 THE COURT: Yes. MR. COSENZA: -- I'm going to deal with those --4 5 THE COURT: Okay. MR. COSENZA: -- and explain the status of those 6 7 at the end. But the objections for the most part have been 8 resolved, as detailed in our reply brief. 9 As part of our reply brief we have submitted 10 declarations dated June 30th, 2017 from Zachary Trump, 11 senior vice president in the residential mortgage group of 12 Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc., as well as for my colleague, Paul Shalhoub. 13 14 Your Honor, I ask permission to hand those 15 declarations up to you and that they be admitted into 16 evidence. 17 THE COURT: Okay. MR. COSENZA: And Exhibit 1 will be Mr. Trump's 18 19 declaration, Exhibit 2 will be Mr. Shalhoub's declaration. THE COURT: All right. Is there any objection to 20 21 the admission into evidence of the Shalhoub affidavit and 22 the Trump affidavit? 23 All right. Very good. 24 (Debtor's Exhibit Nos. 1 and 2 were received) 25 MR. COSENZA: And I have copies for Mr. Kraut.

Page 10 1 MR. KRAUT: Thank you. 2 MR. COSENZA: And, Your Honor, Mr. Trump is in the 3 court today if anyone wants to examine him on his declaration. 4 5 THE COURT: Okay. Does anyone wish to examine 6 Mr. Trump with respect to his declaration? 7 All right. Very good. 8 MR. COSENZA: Now, Your Honor, if approved the 9 settlement will establish a process to resolve claims on the 10 remaining approximately 73,000 loans or 73,100 loans in 11 residential mortgage backed securitizations in which Lehman 12 was a seller. The trustee submitted the loans through the 13 protocol ordered by the Court in December 2014. 14 Under the agreement the parties had established a 15 process by which the plan administrator will request that 16 the Court estimate for purposes of allowance the claims for 17 the loans submitted through the protocol in an aggregate amount of \$2.38 billion. And I know, Your Honor, that's 18 19 slightly different from the number that was in the 20 settlement agreement because various trusts have been 21 collapsed or have opted out of the settlement agreement. 22 THE COURT: Okay. MR. COSENZA: So the number is slightly different 23 from the number that was in the various documents --24 25 THE COURT: Okay.

Page 11 1 MR. COSENZA: -- that we submitted. And I think 2 for purpose of the estimation proceeding we're now down to 230 trusts and this number is fluid because trusts are 3 4 collapsing and the like. 5 THE COURT: Okay. 6 MR. COSENZA: As you know the estimation 7 proceeding is scheduled for October 2017. 8 THE COURT: Yes. MR. COSENZA: And Mr. Kraut will explain the 9 trustee's views in dote after I complete my presentation. 10 11 THE COURT: Okay. 12 MR. COSENZA: For further background, Your Honor, 13 before the debtor's petition date -- and I'll give you 14 background, sort of the RMBS structures for the record and 15 what's sort of at issue in the estimation proceeding. 16 Certain of the debtors acquired mortgage loans and 17 securitized them. They established trusts through other 18 special purpose vehicles that acquired loans, held them, and 19 issued securities supported by the loans proceeds. 20 The agreement (indiscernible) the trust contained 21 representations and warranties that the quality and nature 22 of loans were at a certain level or that there was certain documentation in the loan files. 23 24 The agreements gave the trustees a remedy if a 25 loan breached one of those representations or warranties.

And if the trustees claimed that one of those reps or warranties were breached Lehman would have an opportunity to cure the breach, repurchase the loan, or substitute a performing loan for the breaching one. And that's just based on the terms of the contracts.

In general terms to assert a claim the trustees have to prove one, a breach; the breach adversely and materially affected the value of the loan; and three, that the trustee gave prompt notice of the breach to Lehman.

On or around the bar date, September 22, 2009, the trustees filed proofs of claims asserting \$37 billion in repurchased loans.

In 2010 the plan administrator asked the trustees for evidentiary support for the breaches asserted.

Having not received satisfactory support the plan administrator filed several objections to proofs of claims on that basis and for other reasons.

In 2011 certain of the trustees' claims were dismissed, but most of them remained.

For the next three years no progress was made on resolving these claims.

In January 2012 after the plan was approved the debtors moved to estimate the trustees' claims to establish a reserve. The debtor's estimated amount of claims was valued between at that time 1.1 and 2.4 billion and proposed

a reserve of 2.4 billion. The trustees argued for reserve of at least 15.3 billion, the parties agreed on a reserve of 5 billion which the Court approved.

Then in July 2012 the debtors and trustees tried to mediate the claims; however, those efforts, as Your Honor is aware, failed.

In August 2014 the trustees moved to increase the RMBS reserve and the plan administrator cross-moved to establish a protocol to determine the claims on a loan by loan level.

In December 2014 Your Honor heard arguments and expert testimony at a hearing on those motions. The plan administrator argued for a loan by loan level review as required by the trust's governing agreements. The Court agreed with our path and instructed the parties to negotiate the terms of a loan by loan level review process.

Following significant negotiations between the parties the Court then entered an order approving the plan administrator's five-step protocol to reconcile and determine the RMBS claims on a loan by loan basis.

THE COURT: I just want to pause here to make a note, because I think it's significant with respect to the analysis that's required of me to approve the settlement under 9019.

The history that you've just detailed,

particularly the part of the story that picks up with the cross- motions around the increase of the reserve and the establishment of the protocol and also the proceedings that were had with respect to the use of sampling are part of the record in this matter and I think are significant in terms of establishing my familiarity with the underlying dispute, the complexity of the underlying dispute, the length of time that it would take to resolve the loans on a loan by loan basis, and also the challenges that would be associated with coming up with a procedure that was something less than a loan by loan review.

It has always been abundantly clear that purely in terms of math it would be a virtual impossibility for one person, no matter how hard he or she works, to resolve all of these loans on a loan by loan basis.

Therefore the challenge that was always going to exist was going to be in a absence of a settlement how does this get done? And I think that that's an important piece of background as it informs my approach to reviewing the reasonableness of the settlement.

MR. COSENZA: The plan administrator agrees with all of your points, Your Honor.

I'm going to delve back into the history of what happened following --

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. COSENZA: -- the entry of the protocol order.

2 During the -- and what led us to the settlement.

During the protocol the plan administrator and the institutional ambassadors engaged in negotiations to try to settlement the claims.

From January 2015 through October 2015 we engaged in mediation with Mr. Madden before -- and his firm before David Jeronimus. That resulted in agreement which would have allowed all claims in the amount of \$2.44 billion. The \$2.44 billion is roughly the same amount that's been allocated here. There was some amount that had been allocated to the transfer of trusts that have now been disallowed, as well as, as I mentioned before, a number of trusts have fallen out of the process.

The parties agreed that the -- have agreed that the October 26, 2015 agreement will be admitted into evidence during the estimation proceeding.

The agreement was presented to the trustees who engaged multiple experts to assist in evaluating that settlement proposal; however, the trustees told the plan administrator that an insufficient number of trusts would accept a settlement so the plan administrator withdraw the settlement agreement.

After withdrawal of the first proposed settlement the plan administrator and institutional ambassadors

committed themselves to resolving the claims as quickly as efficiently as possible and we went back to work with the institutional investors.

And I want to note, as Your Honor mentioned, the protocol was critical to moving this process along because it facilitated the resolution of these claims, because a fixed universe of loan files are at issue and collected all the evidence and arguments according to claims at issue. So I think we made both sides, you know, appreciate what was actually at issue in the case and it provides all the data necessary for the Court to estimate the claims at the hearing in October.

As I mentioned the parties entered into another RMBS settlement agreement on November 30th, 2016.

After further negotiations, as I mentioned earlier, the plan administrator and institutional investors entered into a modified form of the agreement dated

March 17, 2017, which is the agreement that's -- you know, that facilitates this 9019 process.

Your Honor, getting now more into the merits.

The RMBS settlement agreement according to -- at least to the plan administrator is fair and equitable, it provides an estimation process that allows the plan administrator to request allowance of the trustees' claims at a level the institutional investors will accept. The

institutional investors support all aspects of the settlement. And as stated that the trustee findings and bar order are "appropriate" and should be entered by the Court, and that's from their statement dated June 29, 2017 paragraphs 1 and 2.

The trustees have also concluded, and Mr. Kraut will present that, that the RMBS settlement agreement provides a reasonable process to resolve the claims.

Under the agreements the plan administrator will seek, as I mentioned before, estimation for purposes of allowance of the covered loan claims through an estimation proceeding under Section 502(c).

The plan administrator has agreed to seek estimation in the amount of 2.38 billion as an allowed Class VII general unsecured claim.

over later on -- this is a somewhat unusual process -- but if the Court estimates claims at two billion or more all parties have waived their rights to appeal. If the Court estimates the claim at less than two billion only the trustee may appeal. And if the estimate is between 2 and 2.38 the plan administrator has agreed to allow a claim at \$2.38 billion.

The estimation proceedings will follow the comprehensive procedures that are set forth in Exhibit G to

the settlement agreement.

THE COURT: And if the number is higher then the plan administrator will not appeal.

MR. COSENZA: That is correct, Your Honor.

The plan administrator and the trustees
extensively negotiated the procedures outlined in Exhibit G
to the settlement agreement. It includes an expert
discovery schedule, pretrial briefing, and other
requirements regarding identification of witnesses and
exhibits.

Your Honor, each participating trust will get its allocable share of the net allowed claim determined by the Court. These percentages are detailed in Exhibit H to the settlement agreement.

And the settlement agreement provides a release of all claims that were or could have been asserted in the covered loan claims filed or asserted in the bankruptcy proceeding or in the protocol except to the limited extent set forth in Article 4 of the agreement.

As to the acceptance of the agreement, as I mentioned, it was presented to the trustees on March 17, 2017. The trustees had until June 1 to elect to participate in the settlement. The institutional investors expressed to the trustees their support for the settlement process and requested that each trustee participate. The trustees were

able to retain experts and solicit input from investors.

The accepting trustees have accepted the settlement on behalf of the vast majority of the trusts at issue, and based on my count 230 trusts remain, and as I mentioned before that number is in flux to some degree, but roughly 230 trusts are subject to the estimation proceeding in October.

On April 27 the plan administrator filed a motion seeking approval of the settlement agreement, and as I mentioned, we'll get to the handful of objectors later.

Your Honor, moving now to some of the analysis of the various factors and standards for whether or not a settlement is fair and equitable and then we'll move on to the Iridium factors --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. COSENZA: -- and go through them in detail.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. COSENZA: The plan administrator believes that the RMBS settlement satisfies the Second Circuit standard for approval of a compromise under Bankruptcy Rule 9019.

Rule 9019(a) empowers the Court to approve a settlement agreement entered into by a debtor if it (1), is supported by adequate consideration; (2), is fair and equitable, and (3), is in the best interest of the estate.

And we cited various cases in our brief. I'm not

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going go through the various case cites.

But in the circuit the court must determine whether the proposed settlement falls below the lowest point in the range of reasonableness. And to decide whether a settlement falls within the range of reasonableness courts consider the seven factors set forth in the Second Circuit's decision in Iridium and they're also often called the Iridium factors, which Your Honor is obviously quite familiar with.

Going to the first Iridium factor, one, the balance between the litigation's possibility of success and the settlements of future benefits the plan administrator believes that this strongly weighs in favor of approval.

As I mentioned a few minutes ago this settlement is very unusual. A typical situation starts with a dispute between a creditor and a debtor or a trustee concerning the amount of the creditor's claim. When the economic stakeholder in the claim reaches an agreement with the trustee concerning the amount of the claim or the claim can be settled pursuant to a dollar amount under Bankruptcy Rule 9019.

In this case the trustee, or in this case the plan administrator, negotiated a settlement with meaningful economic stakeholders back in October 2015. For a number of reasons that settlement was not consummated.

In an effort to reach the same result for the estate and these economic stakeholders the plan administrator has agreed the Court to conduct an estimation proceeding to allow these claims at the same level negotiated with the stakeholders.

Ultimately the plan administrator determined that the most expedient way to get these claims resolved at a fair level would be to submit them to estimation by the Court under the authority conferred by bankruptcy court pursuant to Section 502(c) of the Bankruptcy Code. The institutional investors have agreed, Your Honor.

An estimation process necessarily requires the Court to hear each sides' view as to what the claim should be allowed at, and that'll be part of the estimation proceeding in October.

So it's going to be again an unusual situation because the Court will hear the plan administrator's case, which will advocate potential outcomes much lower than the \$2.3 billion, but in a proceeding where the plan administrator is asking the claim to be allowed at \$2.38 billion because we believe it's in the best interest of everyone to move forward with the settlement at that level. The trustees will be advocating for a much higher number.

In the end both sides will rely on the Court's

determination for the appropriate level of allowance.

Nevertheless even in this atypical situation the first factor, balancing likelihood of success and the settlement's future benefits, is easily satisfied.

The RMBS settlement agreement is the product of a hard fought arms length negotiation between sophisticated parties, the plan administrator, the institutional investors, and the trustees. Each party concluded that the determination of the net allowed claim as the agreement provides is reasonable and appropriate.

They did so based on the assessment of the possibility of success of the claim litigation and the benefits of the settlement.

The terms reflect the plan administrator's assessment of the risk, time, and expense of completing the protocol, which would involve litigation and appeals in the final step, and as Your Honor indicated before, it would take quite some time and there's a lot of uncertainty as to -- you know, as I'll mention later -- to the estate in terms of its dissolving and paying out its remaining money to its creditors. And, you know, obviously there's a benefit to all parties in the near term of a certain resolution of the claims.

While the plan administrator believes that completing the protocol will result in a net allowed claim

significantly under 2.38 billion, the plan administrator again believes that amount represents a fair resolution given the wide range of potential outcomes and the time and expense saved by the process.

If Your Honor does not approve the settlement the parties would need to complete steps three and four of the protocol, which are quite -- which would take quite some time before we even get to step five and the difficulties with trying to adjudicate potentially thousands of claim.

Given the divergence of the parties' views -
THE COURT: Quite some time being counted not in
weeks, not in months, but most likely in years.

MR. COSENZA: That is correct, Your Honor.

Given the divergence of the parties' views and the validity of the claims it is very likely the Court would need to determine thousands of claims. That would involve again a loan by loan level litigation, that again would take many years.

The settlement and its intended Exhibit G dispense with the uncertainty by prescribing detailed procedures for the estimation hearing.

While the parties may differ as to the likely outcome of the litigation process they agreed that the proposed settlement will provide substantial benefits to the plan administrator, participating trusts, and other

stakeholders.

Iridium factor number 2, Your Honor, the likelihood of complex and protracted litigation. This again weighs in favor of approval. I outlined a bunch of those issues earlier. But litigating an alleged breach of rep and warranty cases in the RMBS context is quite difficult, complex as we've demonstrated during the December 2014 hearing. Each loan file basically tells a different story, and each trust theoretically has different governing agreements and different language.

So this is a -- with that litigation that might take a lot of time, it would take --

THE COURT: And for that reason even if this matter had to go down the litigation path it is certainly possible, indeed likely, and I think contemplated certainly by me and I think by the other parties that at a certain point it would have been necessary to negotiate exactly the type of trial procedure that has now been achieved in the settlement because of the impossibility of -- virtual impossibility of dealing with the loans on a loan by loan basis something would have had been done -- would have had to have been done whether it's called sampling or something else.

What the parties have achieved by this settlement, and I think that in this particular case sampling as it's

been applied in other contexts poses particular hurdles.

Not necessarily insurmountable hurdles, but they would have been challenging and the parties would have been undoubtedly loggerheads over a sampling methodology.

So what this settlement achieves among many things is that the parties have agreed on a process that's not called sampling, but it's a process that is well short of a claim by claim review, and I think that that's worth emphasizing as we move forward today.

MR. COSENZA: We agree with that, Your Honor. And as you mentioned, the estimation proceeding avoids the protracted litigation and sort of the various permutations that could have resulted through litigating each claim and with attempts to resolve the claims at approximately three weeks with hearings before Your Honor.

THE COURT: But your estimates are always wrong, so it will be longer than three weeks I'm quite sure.

MR. COSENZA: We will try.

Further promoting efficiency as of now the plan administrator has waived its appeal rights, as I mentioned earlier, and the trustees will waive their rights provided that the net allowed claim is two billion or higher.

Although the plan administrator again believes that the Court could estimate the claims at well below \$2.38 billion again we've agreed to seek this amount for

finality and favorable -- get a reasonable result to all certificate holders.

And I'm moving on to Iridium factor number 3, paramount interest of creditors. We also believe this weighs in favor of approval.

The proposed agreement is highly beneficial to the Lehman estate and their stakeholders because it resolves one of the largest groups of unsecured claims outstanding against Lehman. This provides the much needed predictability regarding the plan administrator's future distributions. And materially accelerates resolution of this massive and factually intensive claim, thus avoiding the need to set aside reserves for potential payment of covered loans, which has delayed and reduced recoveries for other creditors.

Again, this allows for the prompt determination of the covered loan claims in a fair and reasonable manner.

Lastly a loan by loan level litigation of the claims would significantly delay the winding down of the estate and burden the estate with substantial legal expenses jeopardizing creditors' interests.

For all these reasons the settlement is in the paramount interest of creditors.

Moving on to Iridium factor number 4, whether other parties in interest support the settlement. We also

believe this strongly weighs in favor of approval.

The trustee is the only other parties besides the plan administrator who had standing to litigate this action, enter this settlement agreement, and support the estimation process it established.

The agreement is further supported by 14 institutional investors who are holders and/or authorized investment managers for holders of over \$6 billion in certificates in the trust regarding the covered loan claims.

This factor does weigh in favor of approval.

Moving on to Iridium factor number 5, the nature and breadth of releases to be obtained by officers and directors. We again strongly believe this weighs in favor of approval.

The settlement agreement has a broad release provision, it releases the LBHI debtors, non-debtor affiliates, and LBI debtor's officers and directors of any and other claims that were asserted or could have been asserted by the trust related to the covered loan claims, except to the limited extent set forth in Article 4 of the agreement, and the release provides certainty and finality to the debtor's estate.

Iridium factor number 6, the consistency and experience of counsel supporting and experience and knowledge of the bankruptcy court judge reviewing the

settlement. Respectfully we believe that weighs in favor of settlement.

The parties here -- the trustees and institutional investors, I won't speak for the plan administrator, are represented by sophisticated counsel in the RMBS matters, it's up for Your Honor to decide whether the plan administrator is represented by sophisticated counsel.

The trustee has also retained experts to analyze the benefits and burdens of the settlement which they will discuss later.

And obviously, Your Honor, we believe that based on your experience in handling this case over the last few years and your general commercial experience that you possess the experience and knowledge to review the settlement, you know, and also the ability to oversee the estimation proceeding.

Iridium factor number 7, the extent to which a settlement is a part of an arms length bargaining.

I've covered this in some detail earlier, but the parties heavily negotiated this at arms length and in good faith and put in several months negotiating the settlement agreement.

All the parties to the agreement who hold seemly different views of the value of their claims again were represented by experienced counsel, and there was much

Page 29 1 negotiation and shifting of the settlement agreement. 2 Your Honor, I've gone through the Iridium factors, 3 I'm now going to transition over to the status of the 4 various objections --5 THE COURT: Sure. 6 MR. COSENZA: -- that were filed by the court. 7 THE COURT: Thank you. 8 MR. COSENZA: And as you're aware there were five 9 objections --10 THE COURT: Yes. 11 MR. COSENZA: -- that have been filed. We believe that almost all of them have been resolved or are meritless. 12 There's -- and I'll list them all. 13 14 There was the preliminary investor objection. 15 THE COURT: Yes. 16 MR. COSENZA: Two, the Royal Park objection. 17 Three, the BNC claimants objection. Four, the Five Points 18 objections. And five, the iFreedom objection. 19 THE COURT: Yes. 20 MR. COSENZA: As to the investor objection they 21 are represented by the Kasowitz firm and they filed a 22 preliminary objection claiming that it needed discovery to 23 determine the propriety of the findings in the settlement. 24 We believe that that objection was without merit, 25 nevertheless we engaged in discussions with the trustees and

	Page 30
1	the Kasowitz firm to alleviate their concerns and to avoid
2	the potential for distraction, cost, and delay related to
3	their requested discovery.
4	The settlement between the parties is set out in
5	the letter drafted by the Kasowitz firm, which was
6	negotiated at arms length by the parties and filed with the
7	court.
8	THE COURT: It's entered at docket 55650?
9	MR. COSENZA: That's correct, Your Honor.
10	THE COURT: Dated June 27th.
11	MR. COSENZA: That's correct.
12	The Royal Park
13	THE COURT: Before you move on is there someone
14	from the Kasowitz firm here?
15	MR. FLIMAN: Yes, Your Honor.
16	THE COURT: How are you, Mr. Fliman?
17	MR. FLIMAN: Good morning, Your Honor.
18	THE COURT: I have a question for you. Did you
19	file a Rule 9019 a 2019 statement?
20	MR. FLIMAN: We have not filed one, Your Honor.
21	We most certainly can.
22	THE COURT: Okay. Yes, you certainly will.
23	MR. FLIMAN: We will.
24	THE COURT: All right?
25	MR. FLIMAN: Thank you.

Page 31 1 THE COURT: Thank you. When you file it please 2 make sure that a copy is send to my chambers, all right? 3 MR. FLIMAN: That's fine. 4 THE COURT: Thank you. Okay. Next? 5 MR. COSENZA: Moving on to the Royal Park 6 objection. Royal Park is the named plaintiff and class 7 representative in a class action against Wells Fargo --8 THE COURT: Yes. 9 MR. COSENZA: -- that's been pending in The 10 Southern District. 11 Royal Park's concern with the proposed settlement 12 is whether releases and findings made pursuant to the motion 13 would somehow impact their rights in a district court case 14 versus Wells Fargo. 15 THE COURT: Yes. 16 MR. COSENZA: The parties have negotiated these 17 issues. 18 In exchange for withdrawing the objection they've agreed to language in the proposed order that makes clear 19 20 that the agreement does not release the claims that Royal 21 Park is pursuing. So I think we've resolved that objection, 22 Your Honor. 23 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Adkin (ph), how are you? 24 MR. ADKIN: Good, Your Honor. 25 THE COURT: Does Mr. Cosenza have it right?

	Page 32
1	MR. ADKIN: I believe so, except that sorry.
2	Sorry, didn't mean to interrupt. Just one thing, Your
3	Honor.
4	THE COURT: Sure.
5	MR. ADKIN: There were two objections filed.
6	THE COURT: Yes.
7	MR. ADKIN: One by my firm and the Robbins Geller
8	firm
9	THE COURT: Yes.
10	MR. ADKIN: with respect to the Wells Fargo
11	THE COURT: Uh-huh.
12	MR. ADKIN: litigation, another by the Robbins
13	Geller firm with respect to the U.S. Bank litigation.
14	THE COURT: Okay.
15	MR. ADKIN: What is now paragraph J of the revised
16	proposed order is the language that was negotiated to
17	resolve the objections.
18	We did file last night a withdrawal of our limited
19	objection based upon our review of the language
20	THE COURT: Okay.
21	MR. ADKIN: which is what was negotiated.
22	I believe Mr. Rothman of the Robbins Geller firm
23	is on the phone. They have not yet filed a formal
24	withdrawal of the objection, but I believe that assuming
25	he's there

	Page 33
1	THE COURT: He is.
2	MR. ADKIN: that he can confirm that
3	THE COURT: Okay.
4	MR. ADKIN: the objection is withdrawn as well.
5	THE COURT: Very good.
6	Mr. Rothman, are you there, sir?
7	MR. ROTHMAN: I am, Your Honor.
8	THE COURT: Can you confirm that you're going to
9	withdraw your objection?
10	MR. ROTHMAN: That's correct, Your Honor. We have
11	no objection to the revised proposed order as reflected in
12	docket number 55699.
13	THE COURT: Very good. Thank you.
14	MR. ADKIN: Thank you, Your Honor.
15	MR. ROTHMAN: Thank you, Your Honor.
16	THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Adkin.
17	Okay. Mr. Cosenza?
18	MR. COSENZA: Moving on, Your Honor, to the
19	objection that was filed by Five Points LLC.
20	Five Points LLC is the beneficial owner of
21	certificates. Had objected to the motion to the extent that
22	the agreement modifies the payment protocol in the governing
23	agreements, but that is not the intent of Section 3.06 of to
24	settlement agreement. And the parties confirmed to Five
25	Points that the provisions of the governing agreements,

Page 34 1 including the provisions regarding the trust proceeds, 2 control over any conflict between the settlement agreement 3 and governing agreements. And Five Points has informed the parties that all 4 5 of its objections are resolved. And it has, my 6 understanding, yesterday evening withdrawn its objection. 7 THE COURT: Okay. MR. COSENZA: Okay. Moving on to the BNC 8 9 claimant's objection. 10 THE COURT: Yes. 11 MR. COSENZA: That objection has not been 12 resolved. 13 While we -- the plan administrator believe that is the BNC claimant's objection is meritless and should be 14 15 overruled. The objection was filed by individuals alleging 16 to be former employees of BNC mortgage who filed proofs of 17 claim asserting \$4.5 million against the BNC estate. The 18 objection is based on the silence of the settlement agreement as to what portion of the net allowed claim, if 19 20 any, will be allocated to which LBHI debtor, including BNC. 21 We believe that this objection should be overruled 22 for several reasons. 23 First, the Court only has to consider whether a 24 settlement agreement should be approved. The agreement does 25 not determine any liability of any debtor besides LBHI.

Pg 35 of 64 Page 35 Instead the agreement establishes a process for the Court to estimate and determine the allowed amount of the covered loan claims. Second, the covered loan claims were asserted only against LBHI, not against any other LBHI debtor. Any liability on the part of BNC does not arise from the covered loan claims and is not the subject of this hearing. Third, the ultimate settlement consideration that will be determined by this Court will be an allowed Class VII general unsecured claim against LBHI, not against any other LBHI debtor. This again will be done through the estimation proceeding. Nothing is being determined at this hearing or in the settlement agreement that impacts BNC in any way. So we respectfully request that the BNC objection be overruled. And the last --THE COURT: Well it appears that I have Mr. Gwilliam on the phone. Are you there, Mr. Gwilliam? MR. GWILLIAM: Yes, Your Honor, I'm here. Thank you. THE COURT: Well, Mr. Gwilliam, you had been invited to come and participate in the hearing but it

appears that you determined just to appear on the phone. By

that should I assume that you have nothing further that you

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Page 36 1 want to argue and that I should just resolve this objection 2 based on what you put in your papers? 3 MR. GWILLIAM: Well our objection does speak for itself. I do think that if you allow me to that we do feel 4 5 that the BNC debtor claims are impacted by this. As the 6 Court knows from our case that that's been --7 THE COURT: Mr. Gwilliam, I think it was communicated to you that if you wished to make an argument 8 9 in this courtroom, which is quite full, that you needed to 10 be here in person. Those are my rules and I'm not inclined 11 to depart from them today. So I have --12 MR. GWILLIAM: I was informed of that yesterday 13 morning. 14 THE COURT: All right. Well I -- those are my 15 rules, I have read your objection, and I've listened to 16 Mr. Cosenza's argument and read the submission by the plan 17 administrator, and for all of the reasons that the plan 18 administrator has set forth your objection will be overruled 19 in the order that will be entered. 20 Go ahead, Mr. Cosenza. 21 MR. GWILLIAM: All right. 22 MR. COSENZA: Thank you, Your Honor. 23 The last objection is the iFreedom objection. I 24 think this one is in a state of flux, Your Honor, because we 25 had thought that we had alleviated iFreedom's concern, but

let me go through the background on this and see if there's still an objection that's in place.

THE COURT: Okay. Well just to expedite things since I do have any eye on the clock, I have read the iFreedom objection, I have read in the proposed order the language that has been asserted which -- in paragraph K on page 13 which as far as I can tell tries to make it crystal clear that the entry of this order is totally without prejudice to any rights that iFreedom may have with respect to subsequent proceedings that may or may not occur.

So I frankly am at a loss to understand why this wouldn't resolve the objection. Hello, Ms. Adler.

MR. ADLER: Good morning, Your Honor. May I speak to the question that you just posed?

THE COURT: Sure.

MS. ADLER: Okay. There are -- the objection was about two things. One you've just addressed, which was we wanted the record to be clear that no rights were being objected.

But the second piece of it is that LBHI by serving copies of the RMBS motion papers on iFreedom purported to give iFreedom "notice," notice in quotes, of this proceeding.

What we wanted to make clear was that this proceeding is not a proceeding in which iFreedom is being

afforded an opportunity to come in and defend against claims that it may have breached loans that are the subject of the RMBS motion and the estimation proceeding.

THE COURT: Well I think that that goes without saying, because this is a 9019 motion that is procedural, it is not settling any -- it is not dealing with any of the underlying claims. There is no opportunity, there is no piece of this that would conceivably allow or enable you to engage in that exercise. So it's a bit of ships passing in the night.

I hear your concern and that's why this language I think fully protects you, because it's impossible to imagine a way in which you could do what you've just outlined here today or in connection with the settlement.

When we get to the estimation proceeding itself you of course are free to raise -- file whatever you believe you can file. I don't even believe it would be ripe at that moment, but I understand where you're coming from.

So my intent, and I think the plan administrator's intent, speaking for the plan administrator, who can speak for himself, is to assure you that nothing that's happening here today or in the estimation proceeding will in any way change, diminish, expand, affect your rights in any way. It can't be used against you. It can't be used. It can't change anything. So --

	Page 39			
1	MS. ADLER: Subject to the Court's assurance, Your			
2	Honor			
3	THE COURT: You had it.			
4	MS. ADLER: that's acceptable. Then we can			
5	withdraw the objection. The language that was in there left			
6	issues at least in our view unclear. But subject to the			
7	assurances			
8	THE COURT: Well the language			
9	MS. ADLER: on the record			
10	THE COURT: All right.			
11	MS. ADLER: we can live with that.			
12	THE COURT: Well I will so order the record in			
13	that regard because I'd like to make a few changes to the			
14	order as possible. But you have my assurance on the record.			
15	And I think the language does it, I think that's what it's			
16	intended to do, but I understand that you wanted to be 101			
17	percent sure.			
18	MS. ADLER: Thank you, Your Honor.			
19	THE COURT: All right?			
20	MS. ADLER: Appreciate that.			
21	THE COURT: Thank you.			
22	MS. ADLER: Thank you.			
23	THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Cosenza?			
24	MR. COSENZA: Yeah. With that, Your Honor, I just			
25	have one minute and I will complete my presentation.			

	1 g 15 5. 5 1
	Page 40
1	THE COURT: Okay.
2	MR. COSENZA: Just one administrative issue I
3	wanted to flag.
4	As the Court is aware the settlement agreement
5	requires that the trustee findings be submitted in proposed
6	findings and conclusions to the district court for approval.
7	And in conclusion, Your Honor, for all the reasons
8	I've just described and more fully set forth in our briefs
9	and Mr. Trump's declaration, the plan administrator
10	respectfully requests that the Court enter the proposed
11	order approving the RMBS settlement agreement, and we filed
12	a revised proposed order yesterday containing detailed
13	findings. And if there are any issues with those, you know,
14	please let us know.
15	THE COURT: Okay.
16	MR. COSENZA: Thank you for your time
17	THE COURT: All right.
18	MR. COSENZA: and making yourself available
19	THE COURT: Sure.
20	MR. COSENZA: for this, Your Honor.
21	THE COURT: Okay.
22	MR. COSENZA: Thank you.
23	THE COURT: Good morning.
24	MR. KRAUT: Good morning, Your Honor. Michael
25	Kraut of Morgan Lewis, we represent U.S. Bank in this

Page 41 1 matter. I'll be speaking today on behalf of all the 2 trustees. I'm focused on the trustee findings and the bar 3 order, which are referenced in paragraphs 1 through 4 and 4 paragraph G of the proposed order. In the submission we made last Thursday we refer 5 6 to those together, the trustee findings and the bar order as 7 the trustee relief. So if I use that term --THE COURT: Sure. 8 9 MR. KRAUT: -- that's what I mean by that. 10 And when we prepared that submission last 11 Thursday, Your Honor, we didn't hold back anything for 12 today's argument. And so in addition to the 44-page brief that we submitted we filed 7 affidavits and declarations. 13 14 THE COURT: Yes. 15 MR. KRAUT: A declaration from the trustee's 16 bankruptcy expert, Judge Judith Fitzgerald. In that 17 declaration she described her credentials, how she analyzed 18 the settlement agreement, with ultimately recommending that 19 the trustees accept it for the accepting trusts, and her 20 declaration attaches that report. 21 THE COURT: Yes. 22 MR. KRAUT: We submitted affidavits from trust officers from the four trustees --23 24 THE COURT: Yes. 25 -- explaining their process for MR. KRAUT:

Page 42 1 evaluating the settlement and how they decided to accept it 2 in reliance on Judge Fitzgerald's recommendation. And two other affidavits, Your Honor. An 3 4 affidavit from Edmon Esses (ph), the trustee's financial 5 expert, Duff & Phelps, explaining in part how Duff & Phelps 6 assisted the trustees and Judge Fitzgerald in reviewing the 7 settlement offer. 8 And last an affidavit from Jose Feraga (ph) of the 9 Garden City Group, which the trustee retained to comply with Court's notice order and to generally facilitate the 10 11 trustees' communications with investors. 12 We have copies of those. You have them? 13 THE COURT: I have them all. Thank you. 14 MR. KRAUT: Fair enough. Okay. Well as --15 THE COURT: As a formal matter I think you want to 16 -- you're going to want to enter them into the record. 17 MR. KRAUT: That's right. So I have them here if you want to hand them up to her. We is do this now. 18 19 don't have them stamped because I didn't know what number 20 we'd be picking up. So --21 THE COURT: That's okay. 22 MR. KRAUT: -- should we do this afterwards or 23 hand them up now? 24 THE COURT: You can do it afterwards. 25 MR. KRAUT: Okay. We'll provide copies.

Page 43 1 I think we have just plain old one and THE COURT: 2 two, so we can do three through what've you have. MR. KRAUT: We'll have copies delivered to 3 4 chambers today --5 THE COURT: Okay. 6 MR. KRAUT: -- starting with Exhibit 3. 7 THE COURT: Very good. MR. KRAUT: Well as Mr. Cosenza explained we're 8 9 pleased to report that all objections that relate in any way 10 to the trustee relief have been resolved. 11 We think the submission that we made last Thursday is more than sufficient basis for the Court to --12 13 THE COURT: Well it's not only sufficient, it's 14 impressively robust, I have to say. 15 First and foremost, I have read most of the 16 submissions, but I have read cover to cover Judge 17 Fitzgerald's report, which was particularly striking to me inasmuch as it revealed a true informed and also intuitive I 18 19 think understanding of what we all have been through 20 together in the last couple of years and what would have 21 been facing the Court and the parties had this not come 22 together. And on that note I think it's worth noting that 23 the trustees and their counsel deserve a lot of credit for 24 25 working together in this process under significant

circumstances.

There was certainly not peace in the valley at all times. There were many times where there was something other than peace in the valley, and when certainly I felt discouraged that there ever would be this kind of an agreement.

So I think it's a great credit to the determination of the trustees and their counsel and their experts to have gotten through this, even though they were stymied at many turns of this litigation.

This is really difficult stuff, and I think that everybody is well aware of what it looks like for litigation to not settle. If you don't take a look around.

So I really am grateful and I think this represents the best of lawyering. It required thinking outside the box in significant ways. I think Mr. Cosenza has mentioned a number of times, and I agree, that this is a highly unusual 9019 settlement and that's a testament to the creativeness of the trustees and their counsel in coming up with something that addresses the needs and concerns of all the parties, which were quite divergent.

So any way, I'll let you continue.

MR. KRAUT: Thank you. We appreciate the kind remarks, Your Honor.

Since Your Honor is obviously familiar with the

papers we submitted I won't belabor this, but I think it's worth spending just a few moments highlighting why we believe the trustee relief is -- should be included in the order.

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. KRAUT: This is not the first time a court has been asked to issue findings concerning an RMBS trustee's evaluation of a settlement, it's not even one of the first times.

As the first department recognized years -- a few years ago in a case that's become known as Countrywide, and this is a quote:

"The ultimate issue for determination is whether the trustee's discretionary power was exercised reasonably and in good faith. It is not the task of the Court to decide whether we agree with the trustee's judgment, rather our task and limited to ensuring that the trustee has not acted in bad faith such that his conduct constituted an abuse of discretion."

So it's clear the Court is not expected to substitute its own judgment for that of the trustee's, the question really comes down to reasonableness and good faith.

And when courts have considered whether trustees have acted reasonably and in good faith in considering RMBS settlements

courts have looked at a few elements of the trustee's process, and I'm going to focus on what I think are the four major ones.

One, have they provided notice to investors, offered them a chance to weigh in and consider their views?

Number 2, have the trustees retained experienced counsel to assist with their evaluation?

Number 3, have the trustees retained experts in their area of core competency to advice on appropriate issues and have they followed the advice they received from their experts?

And four, did they identify suitable personnel within their organizations to decide whether to accept the settlement on a trust by trust basis?

And Your Honor, in each instance in which trustees have taken those steps courts have found that they acted reasonably and in good faith, and that's exactly what happened here. And the seven affidavits and declaration walk through those steps, and I'm just going to touch briefly on each of the four.

First the trustees provided substantial notice to investors. As Mr. Cosenza explained the trustees received the settlement agreement in its modified form on the -- I don't know if he said it this way -- but it's the same point -- in the evening of March 17, it was a Friday, I remember,

after the close of business and then the next business day we put a notice out to investors. That notice let them know about the settlement agreement, that we had retained Judge Fitzgerald, that we welcomed their comments and actually wanted them before May 5th, almost a -- on May 5th, almost a month before we would have to decide so that they could be considered. The trustee sent multiple notices. Not just that one, there was one in April, which was specifically responding to inquiries we had received from investors, so we knew that the notices were working, we were hearing from investors.

And so the notices provided information, responded to questions and requests, and alerted investors to important dates and deadlines coming up in the course of milestones that were leading up to today.

Happy to walk through any of those notices if you have questions, but I know they're attached to the declarations.

And the trustees also set up a website to post information and documents for investors to review, which also led to questions. And again, so we knew that this was working.

Investors shared their views of the settlement agreement with the trustees in write, the trustees and their experts carefully reviewed them. So we believe the notice

element is certainly satisfied.

Two, the trustees worked with experienced counsel that brought different experience to the table. The different trustee counsel you see before you have some bankruptcy experience, some others have experience in resolving repurchased claims, and others generally advice trustees and deal with issues and have experience in resolving settlements of this nature. And so again, all this is set forth in the client affidavits and declaration.

Number 3, experts. Besides the financial experts,

Duff & Phelps that I mentioned before, the trustees decided

to retain a bankruptcy litigation expert to advice them

about the settlement and also other alternatives to the

settlement if the settlement was not accepted.

After considering a number of options the trustees decided to retain Judge Fitzgerald. Her credentials are impeccable, her experience is highly relevant for today. I could go on and talk about her credentials but not within the time that I'm allotted for today, and so you'll just have to read that in the report.

Judge Fitzgerald established a methodology for analyzing whether the settlement was reasonable. She reviewed many documents, participated in numerous calls and meetings with the trustees, their counsel, and the trustee's financial experts, and as her report explains she carefully

considered all views of investors who offered any views.

Finally Judge Fitzgerald wrote and delivered to the trustees a report in which she concluded to a reasonable degree of professional certainty the RMBS settlement sets forth a reasonable methodology to liquidate the disputed RMBS claims and entry into the RMBS settlement and the circumstances of the bankruptcy proceeding would be appropriate for the accepting trusts.

Finally the trustees appointed qualified trustee personnel to evaluate the settlement. The trustees selected senior trust officers to make is ultimate decision whether to accept it or reject it as to any given trust, and also identified qualified employees to manage and coordinate the process for receipt of the offer up through the settlement.

The trustees spoke regularly with their counsel, had opportunities to ask questions of Judge Fitzgerald, communicated with any investors who reached out, reviewed the correspondence that investors sent in writing, and of course spent time reading Judge Fitzgerald's report quite carefully.

As you know ultimately the trustees agreed with Judge Fitzgerald's recommendation to accept the settlement for 238 trusts and to reject as to others. And as Mr. Cosenza noted, that number has changes -- has changed and may change slightly over time, but in terms of the

decision the trustees made we accept it as to 238 trusts.

In closing, Your Honor, I just want to touch briefly on why we believe the narrowly tailored bar order would be appropriate in this case.

Under the governing agreements under which the trustees operate we're not expected to risk our own funds. The purpose of the findings, the whole process leading up to today, other than the 9019 specific and the robust notice program, was to tell investors that if you have a problem with how the trustees are going about this come to court -- file your submission on June 22nd and come to court.

From the time we gave the first notice of March 20th to today is over three months. It's plenty of time. And June 22nd, which was the deadline for submitting objections, was actually their second chance. As I mentioned we asked for comments by May 5th.

Investors also had the opportunity under the settlement agreement to try to offer directions to the trustee to terminate the settlement as to any trust. And so really there have been three opportunities for investors to have their views heard.

Again, as Mr. Cosenza said, the few objections that were raised have been satisfied. And so to be clear no one objects to a bar order, and the only parties here support it.

So we think it wouldn't be fair for investors to not contact us when we solicited views, not object and then sue later, and the bar order protects against that kind of unfair surprise.

As the institutional investors made clear in their submission last Thursday the bar order is important not just for trustees but for investor protection too, because if the trustees were sued for accepting the settlement then the trustees have a right to be indemnified by trust funds.

And just finally, Your Honor, we think that the bar order is consistent with what courts have done in each of these multi-trust settlements that followed Countrywide, and it's also consistent with prior orders by the Court in this proceeding.

THE COURT: I think the record entirely supports the bar order that you sought, and as you indicated, there were several levels of notice and due process. Concerns have surely been satisfied given everything that's been done.

MR. KRAUT: So unless Your Honor has questions for us we'll complete our presentation.

THE COURT: All right. Anyone else wish to be heard?

MR. MUNNO: Your Honor, just a moment for the record.

Page 52 1 THE COURT: Yes. 2 MR. MADDEN: I just want to put on the record the 3 institutional investors support the settlement. THE COURT: Please. 4 MR. MADDEN: I'm Robert Madden of Gibbs & Bruns, I 5 6 represent the institutional investors, they're 14 large 7 holders of the certificates that are -- were the underlying 8 economic stakeholders, not for all of it but a very big part 9 of it. My clients hold six and a half billion dollars in 10 securities and 196 of the trust that are at issue here. 11 We support the 9019 motion. We support the 12 settlement agreement. We support the trustee findings. And 13 we support the bar order. 14 We think that the settlement agreement provides 15 for a fair, equitable, efficient, and expeditious resolution 16 of these claims, and we ask the Court to enter the proposed 17 order as was submitted. Thank you, Your Honor. 18 19 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. 20 Well that is very significant in terms of the case 21 generally and specifically in terms of satisfaction and 22 analysis of the fourth Iridium factor which requires me to 23 consider the level of support for the settlement. So the fact that the parties with the economic -- true economic 24 25 stake in the amount of \$6 billion have stood up and

supported the settlement and appeared to have actively participated in causing this to come together is a significant factor and goes a long way to lend support for the reasonableness of the settlement. So I appreciate that.

All right. Does anyone else wish to be heard?

All right.

MR. MADDEN: That's all from us, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Very good.

So ordinarily what I would do is read a decision into the record. Because of the late breaking nature of a lot of -- of the submissions I'm not going to be able to do that today.

That notwithstanding happily the proposed order that was sent to me says exactly what I would have said as it goes through each of the Iridium factors, which is what a bench decision covering the disposition of this motion would look like as it's incumbent upon me to consider the evidence that's been offered and to marshal and it to go through each of the Iridium factors. And the proposed order does that I think in a perfectly acceptable way. And it's bolstered at every turn, as I mentioned before, by Judge Fitzgerald's expert opinion report.

So the record I think is very robust with all the reasons why it's not even close that the settlement satisfies the Iridium factors and falls well above the

Page 54 1 lowest point in the range of reasonableness. 2 I would like to discuss and I think I'll discuss it with you, Mr. Cosenza, or all of you, some minor changes 3 4 that I'd like to make to the order, which I have had an 5 opportunity to read over night. 6 MR. COSENZA: Sure. 7 THE COURT: And I can just --8 MR. COSENZA: Absolutely. 9 THE COURT: -- give them to you and see if they're 10 okay with you, and I think that's just the most expeditious 11 way to do it. 12 So procedurally. I want to talk about 13 procedurally, because what we're doing with respect to the 14 findings is a little unusual and I want to make sure that we 15 get it right in terms of the mechanics. All right? 16 So the mechanics here in this court after there 17 would be the entry of proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law is the issuance of a notice, right, that 18 19 starts the time period running. 20 MR. COSENZA: Okay. 21 THE COURT: Okay? So you're all -- I just -- I 22 never know how much counsel are familiar with how this 23 actually works. So --24 MR. COSENZA: You won't offend me by over 25 explaining.

THE COURT: Okay. So what happens is that there will be an order that gets issued indicating that proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law have been filed, and an essence of proceeding begins at the district court and there's a time period in which parties can object, and after that time period lapses then the order, presumably, would be considered and would be -- the findings would be considered and would be entered by the district court.

The slight wrinkle here is that this is a core proceeding. I unquestionably have the authority to enter an order approving the RMBS settlement.

MR. COSENZA: That's right.

THE COURT: The order by its term is effective upon entry. That notwithstanding we still need to have the findings entered by the district court.

So what I've been told is that once I enter my order and that proceeding starts the parties can send a letter to the district court explaining what it is that you're doing.

MR. COSENZA: Uh-huh.

THE COURT: Even though it's set forth in the order, let's just say it won't necessarily be obvious to the district court judge who's lucky enough to draw this, what exactly it is that he or she is doing.

For that reason and because I do not want to

create any impression that the bankruptcy court doesn't have authority to enter a 9019 settlement, what I would like to do is call this document order approving RMBS settlement agreement and including certain proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law. Does that sit all right with all of you?

MR. COSENZA: That makes sense, Your Honor.

MR. KRAUT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right? Okay. So that was point number 1.

I had a concern that it be clear that the entirety of the litigation that we had around what led to the protocol and in connection with the estimation motion very much be part of the record here. I think it comes in in a number of ways. It's been cited to and discussed by at least two of the declarants, Judge Fitzgerald speaks about it, I think Mr. Trump speaks about it, and possibly others, and I know it's been discussed at length in the briefs. So I'm satisfied that it's part of the record. Just think about that for a couple of minutes and if you believe that more specific citations ought to be added you can add them. I believe that they're incorporated by reference -- by the references to the paragraphs in the various affidavits. So I'm okay, I'm just sharing my thought process with you.

I'm going to give you some real nits, ready?

Page 57 1 MR. COSENZA: Sure. 2 MR. KRAUT: Sure. 3 THE COURT: Okay. And I am trying to see if I'm looking -- I'm looking at a clean, not the blackline. At 4 5 the very bottom of the first page of the clean there's an 6 extra space before "the BNC", and if you turn the page at 7 the top there's an extra space after the parenthetical that 8 includes docket number 55609. 9 MR. KRAUT: I wonder if those are because of the 10 full left and right justifying. 11 THE COURT: Yeah, maybe it's because the printing. 12 On page 3 -- or page 7 of 32 you say "and the RMBS 13 settlement agreement requiring that this Court submit the 14 trustee findings." I'd like you to change that word to 15 requesting. Okay? 16 I'll spare you over what I consider to be purely 17 typo type corrections. We'll take care of those for you. On page 7 at the -- about 6 lines up from the 18 19 bottom of numbered paragraph 6 there's part of sentence which reads "which will conclude the LBHI debtor's cases 20 significantly sooner." I think you should add the word 21 22 "help," which will help conclude. You with me? MR. KRAUT: Yeah. 23 24 THE COURT: And then several lines after that you 25 mention taxing the Court. Please take that out. I get paid

to be taxed. But let's say which would be expensive, time consuming, and would delay recoveries for other creditors.

At the end of paragraph 10 we're going to add a sentence that reads, "The Court finds the releases contained in the RMBS settlement agreement to be appropriate."

Similarly at the end of paragraph 12 we're going to add a sentence that says, "That the record is devoid of any evidence that the settlement was not reduced by arms length negotiations."

In paragraph E -- in decretal paragraph E, this is a question for you. I don't know that I have the authority under Section 105 or otherwise to find or order that the accepting trustees are authorized to do anything.

MR. KRAUT: This was in the version we saw, we saw no reason to strike it, but admittedly I don't know that it adds anything. I'm happy to have it drop out, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I just don't think that I can say that. So do we want to make that -- I don't know what to do with this. If you want it it's not something that I can really --

MR. COSENZA: Let's just delete it. Let's make it simple, Your Honor, and just take that out.

THE COURT: All right. And then -- and this is a real fine point, but decretal paragraph M as in Mary by its terms this says that the Court retains exclusive

Page 59 1 jurisdiction, court otherwise retains jurisdiction. I think 2 we need to at least mention in passing other than with 3 respect to the entry of the findings. 4 MR. KRAUT: Fair enough, Your Honor, that's a good 5 point. 6 THE COURT: Right? It's just --7 MR. KRAUT: Yes, absolutely. THE COURT: You know, just let's make them 8 9 connect --10 MR. KRAUT: Yes. 11 THE COURT: -- up to each other, otherwise on its 12 face it looks like that I'm saying that the district court can't do what we know the district court needs to do. 13 14 MR. KRAUT: No objection to that, Your Honor. 15 THE COURT: Okay? So is it conclusion overall is 16 that the settlement agreement is in the best interest of the 17 LBHI debtors and the creditors. It establishes a thoughtful 18 and robust process for estimating the RMBS claims for the 19 purpose of allowance, and it minimizes the risks, the 20 tremendous costs, and delays that would be associated with 21 the litigation that otherwise would ensue were the 22 settlement not approved. 23 I think the record abundantly supports the 24 conclusion that the trustees have acted reasonably and in good faith and in every respect are entitled to the trustee 25

Page 60 1 findings that they seek and that will be part of what 2 enables this process to move forward. 3 Anything else? 4 MR. KRAUT: No, Your Honor. 5 MR. COSENZA: No. Thank you, Your Honor. 6 THE COURT: All right. Well again let me express 7 my appreciation for all the hard work that went into this. 8 We will be seeing a lot of each other. 9 MR. KRAUT: Yes. 10 THE COURT: I think once we get further into the 11 summer and into the late summer if you would contact 12 chambers about getting together to talk on a pretrial basis, 13 hopefully not about disputes, but just about mechanics and 14 processes for streamlining the trial. 15 We have I think about four weeks reserved for you 16 on the calendar and hopefully we'll be able to get it --17 everything done within that allotted time, and we can take care of a lot of things I think by talking about -- talking 18 19 them through before we get started. So --20 MR. MUNNO: We're definitely starting on the 16th? 21 October 16th? 22 THE COURT: You are definitely starting on the 16th, although in the interest of full disclosure I must 23 24 tell you that before we put that date on the calendar I had 25 committed to do an ABI conference in Washington on the 17th.

Page 61 1 Mr. Cantor is looking at me with tremendous consternation. 2 My panel is first thing in the morning. I will immediately 3 get back on the train and we can have a session in the 4 afternoon that day. 5 MR. MUNNO: Thank you. 6 MR. COSENZA: Okay. Thank you, Your Honor. 7 THE COURT: All right? Thank you all very much, 8 and again, well done. 9 MR. COSENZA: Thank you. 10 THE COURT: Thank you. 11 (Whereupon these proceedings were concluded at 10:07 12 AM) 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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7	Agreement, (B) Making Certain Required Findings
8	Regarding Decision of RMBS Trustees and LBHI Debtors
9	to Enter into RMBS Settlement Agreement, (C)
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Page 64 1 CERTIFICATION 2 3 I, Dawn South, certify that the foregoing transcript is a 4 true and accurate record of the proceedings. Digitally signed by Dawn South 5 Dawn South DN: cn=Dawn South, o, ou, email=digital1@veritext.com, c=US Date: 2017.12.26 14:46:37 -05'00' 6 7 Dawn South AAERT Certified Electronic Transcriber CET\*\*D-408 8 9 10 11 12 Date: July 10, 2017 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 Veritext Legal Solutions 23 330 Old Country Road 24 Suite 300 25 Mineola, NY 11501